

"Keep Your Shirt On!"

Well, the Editor of The Bulletin has been smoked out at last! He has actually 'fessed up that he published a fraudulent financial "plank" from the Republican platform of 1895; And, as usual, he rests the blame on one of his exchanges, from which he made the clipping! Then he seeks to justify himself by quoting from another Republican platform, wherein "standard" money is mentioned. But he ought to know that the "qualifications" which accompany the declaration in the later platform are the very things which justify the use of the terms "standard money" therein. Of course, neighbors after your honest confession of guilt we'll put our shirt on—and won't take it off any more till McKinley is elected!



If you have friends visiting you, or if you are going away on a visit, please drop us a note to that effect.

Mrs. Sallie R. Longenecker left this week for a visit of some days with friends at Lexington.

Mrs. George Haydon of Boone county, Missouri, is visiting her kinsman, Mr. W. R. Gill, in the county.

Mrs. Mary Smith and daughter, Miss Belle, have returned from a visit to relatives and friends at Georgetown, O.

Rev. F. S. Pollitt, who is located at Covington, with his wife and child, were visiting at Washington the past week.

Miss Mary W. Marshall leaves in a few days, accompanied by Mrs. Jane T. Marshall of Fleming county, for a visit of some length to the daughter of the latter in North Carolina.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Broom Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. John C. Everett sold a house and lot in Culbertson to James Furdon for \$375.

Born, on Friday last, at Springfield, Ill., to Mrs. John Hurtt, nee Miss Lizzie Sudduth of this city, a fine son.

Superintendent Ed. Slatery and wife of the County Infirmary will dine the members of the Fiscal Court today.

Mr. Thomas A. Davis, Editor of THE LEADER, has been appointed one of the Vice-Presidents of the big Sherman meeting at Portsmouth next Tuesday.

Ex-President Benjamin Harrison was a distinguished passenger on the Cincinnati Express that passed this city this morning over the C. and O. at 6:30. He was on his return from a short tour of Virginia.

What "neighborhood Fair" was in progress Saturday? There was a Fair (the Evening) in progress the afternoon Mr. Thomas spoke at Maysville, but we haven't heard of any Fair near there last Saturday.—Bulletin.

There are a great many things that the Editor of The Bulletin never heard of; and it is not surprising, therefore, that he hadn't heard of the Colored Ladies' Fair which was held on Banion Hill, three miles from Maysville, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, October 1st, 2d and 3d.

Now will you be good?

FISCAL COURT.

Grinding Out Enormous Claims Against the Poor Taxpayer.

The October term of the Fiscal Court met yesterday.

The Commissioners were ordered to pay off the indebtedness of the Kenton Station Turpike Company, and to convey the tollgate property to anyone who wants to buy it.

The Georgetown and Lowell Turnpike was offered to the county and accepted as a gift from the stockholders.

The Twolick Turnpike was also accepted by the county.

Among the claims presented was one of \$202 by Squire John T. Branel for Justice's fees.

The vote for its allowance stood—Yea—John T. Branel, Thomas Forman and L. L. McElwain—3.

Nays—John J. Porlan, Powell B. Owens and C. W. Williams—3.

Being a tie, Squire Miller cast the deciding vote in favor of the allowance.

There was a large number of other claims passed; but THE LEADER doesn't want to paralyze the taxpayers by giving them here.

FROM MEXICO.

Mayor Wm. H. Cox Gives "The Ledger" Some Pointers. AMERICAN vs. MEXICAN MONEY. What Provisions Sell For and What Wages Are Paid Workmen. HOW THE PEOPLE EXIST.

The best Teacher is Experience, and Travel is the best Schoolhouse. You may read, and believe; when you see, you know.

Major William H. Cox of this city, who was a Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Oddfellows which met at Dallas, Texas, joined in an excursion from that city to Monterey, Mexico, gotten up at the close of the Grand Lodge session last week for the benefit of Representatives.

Mrs. Cox accompanied her husband on the trip.

A circular was issued by the Grand Lodge of Texas and by the Railway Companies, giving the itinerary of the trip and this schedule of rates:

| | U. S. Currency |
|---|----------------|
| September 27th, to Railroad Ticket from Dallas to Monterey and return, good for ten days..... | \$10.00 |
| September 27th, to Supper and Lodging..... | 1.00 |
| September 28th, to Breakfast and Dinner, Supper and Lodging..... | 3.00 |
| September 29th, to Breakfast, Dinner, Supper and Lodging..... | 3.00 |
| September 30th, to Breakfast, Dinner, Supper and Lodging..... | 3.00 |
| October 1st, to Breakfast, Dinner, Supper and Lodging..... | 3.00 |
| October 2nd, to Breakfast, Dinner, Supper and Lodging..... | 3.00 |
| October 3rd, to Breakfast, Dinner, Supper and Lodging..... | 3.00 |
| October 4th, to Breakfast, Dinner, Supper and Lodging..... | 3.00 |
| October 5th, to Breakfast, Dinner, Supper and Lodging..... | 3.00 |
| October 6th, to Breakfast, Dinner, Supper and Lodging..... | 3.00 |
| October 7th, to Breakfast, Dinner, Supper and Lodging..... | 3.00 |
| October 8th, to Breakfast, Dinner, Supper and Lodging..... | 3.00 |
| October 9th, to Breakfast, Dinner, Supper and Lodging..... | 3.00 |
| October 10th, to Breakfast, Dinner, Supper and Lodging..... | 3.00 |
| October 11th, to Breakfast, Dinner, Supper and Lodging..... | 3.00 |
| October 12th, to Breakfast, Dinner, Supper and Lodging..... | 3.00 |
| October 13th, to Breakfast, Dinner, Supper and Lodging..... | 3.00 |
| October 14th, to Breakfast, Dinner, Supper and Lodging..... | 3.00 |
| October 15th, to Breakfast, Dinner, Supper and Lodging..... | 3.00 |
| October 16th, to Breakfast, Dinner, Supper and Lodging..... | 3.00 |
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| November 4th, to Breakfast, Dinner, Supper and Lodging..... | 3.00 |
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The money will not fail to observe that the money required for this trip is placed under two headings—"United States Currency" and "Mexican Money"; nor will it be overlooked that "supper and lodging" cost \$1 in U. S. currency, while they cost \$1.50 in Mexican money; nor the further fact that Mexican to U. S. currency is rated at 50 cents.

These facts give the lie direct to the claim of some dollar silverites that the Mexican dollar passes for 100 cents in Mexico—that is, that it will buy as much there as an American dollar!

Arriving in Mexico Mr. Cox set about gathering a few statistics; and at Saitillo, which is a city of some 75,000 inhabitants, he obtained the following prices of many of the ordinary articles which an American workman has upon his table:

| | |
|------------------|-----|
| Total..... | 186 |
| FOURTH WARD. | |
| Republicans..... | 135 |
| Democrats..... | 120 |
| Others..... | 48 |
| Total..... | 303 |
| FIFTH WARD. | |
| Republicans..... | 174 |
| Democrats..... | 114 |
| Others..... | 34 |
| Total..... | 322 |
| SIXTH WARD. | |
| Republicans..... | 143 |
| Democrats..... | 63 |
| Others..... | 33 |
| Total..... | 239 |

SUBSCRIPTIONS—IN ADVANCE.
One Year \$2.00
Six Months 1.00
Three Months .50
DELIVERED BY CARRIER.
Five Cents
Per Month
Per Month
Per Month

TO ADVERTISERS.
Advertising rates uniform and reasonable and made known on application at the office.

Subscribers who fail to get the Ledger regularly will receive a favor by reporting the fact at this office to the silver.

WE'RE FOR AMERICA! AMERICANS!



"I believe that it is a good deal better to open up the minds of the United States to the labor of America than to open up the minds of the United States to the silver of the world."—WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

When we test the outcry against the act of 1873, with the sober facts shown by official records, it appears simply ludicrous. The total number of silver dollars coined from 1792 to 1873 was 8,012,338, while the number of trade dollars issued under the coinage act of 1873, containing 7 1/2 grains more silver than the old dollar, was 35,965,994, and the number of standard silver dollars coined under the Bland-Allison act of 1878 was 130,796,041, or fifty-four times the number issued before 1873.—SENATOR JOHN SHEARMAN.

COLONEL W. E. HOBSON, the independent Republican candidate for Congress in the Third District, has withdrawn from the race and announced that he will support Hon. C. M. MILLIKEN, the National Democratic candidate. He is also for MCKINLEY and HOBART.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY says if free coinage of silver means a 53-cent dollar, then it is not an honest dollar. If free coinage means a 100-cent dollar, equal to a gold dollar, as some of its advocates assert, we will not then have cheap dollars, but dollars just like those we now have, and which will be as hard to get. In this case free coinage will not help the debtor or make it easier for him to pay his debts.

The Philadelphia Press says, about eighty silver mine owners in this country are credited with an aggregate wealth of over \$900,000,000. That is an average of over \$7,000,000 each. And yet their agent, BRYAN, pretends to speak in the interest of the poor man. How those mine owners must sneer when they think of their paying the expenses of a man to go about the country to assail the rich, while aiming to double the enormous fortunes of these "bonanza" mine owners.

HON. JOSHUA LEVERING, the Prohibition candidate for President, has returned to Baltimore after a month spent in the Northern and Western states. During his absence Mr. LEVERING spoke in all the large towns in New England and New York and extended his tour as far West as Minnesota. Speaking of his trip Mr. LEVERING said:

"One of the best signs of the times, in my judgment, is that meetings of all sorts and all parties are attended by such crowds and classes of people as have never taken much interest in politics before. The people everywhere are anxious to hear these new questions discussed and will turn out to hear anybody. I think MCKINLEY will be elected. The chances of his receiving a large majority seem to be improving every day. The Prohibition vote, I am confident, will be larger by far than ever before."

The Ledger's Leaflets No. 16.

What was the "Crime of 1873"?
Was it really a crime?
Was it committed secretly?
Why was it enacted?

These are questions which every voter ought to understand before he accepts the charge that silver was secretly demonetized or the coinage of the silver dollar stopped by stealth.

From the passage of our first mintage act in 1792 down to 1870 there had been dozens of changes in our coinage laws until the statutes governing the production of the coins of the United States looked like a crazy quilt. In 1870, with a prospect that the Nation would soon return to the use of metallic money, which had been suspended during the war, the Treasury Department recommended to Congress that it pass a general act governing the production of the coins of the United States, and a bill was sent to Congress for that purpose.

This bill omitted the standard silver dollar, of which scarcely any had been coined for many years, and none had remained in circulation. The report which accompanied the bill when sent to Congress specifically called attention to the fact that the silver dollar was omitted. The bill was submitted to the leading officials and ex-officials of the Mint, and they discussed the omission of the dollar in written communications to the committee of the Senate, after which the committee reported the bill to the Senate, saying in its report "The coinage of the silver dollar piece is discontinued in the proposed bill. . . . The present gold dollar piece is made the dollar unit in the proposed bill and the silver dollar piece is discontinued."

The bill was discussed over and over again in the Senate and House, was printed no less than thirteen times by the Treasury Department and Congress, the debates in House and Senate filled 144 columns of The Congressional Globe, and the final action on it was not had until two years and ten months after its presentation to Congress.

The following table shows the number of times the bill was officially before Congress during its consideration. Read it and see if you can believe that there was anything "secret" in its passage:

| SUMMARY OF PROCEDURE—ACT OF 1873. | |
|---|--|
| | Senate. |
| Submitted by Sec. of Treas. April 25th, 1870 | Referred to Senate Com. April 28th, 1870 |
| 500 copies ordered printed. May 2d, 1870 | Submitted with report. June 25th, 1870 |
| Repo't'd, amended, printed. Dec. 19th, 1870 | Debated. Jan. 9th, 1871 |
| Passed Senate, vote 36 to 14. Jan. 10th, 1871 | Senate Bill ordered printed. Jan. 13th, 1871 |
| Reported with substitute. Feb. 25th, 1871 | Original bill re-introduced. March 9th, 1871 |
| Reported and debated. Jan. 9th, 1872 | Recommitted. Jan. 10th, 1872 |
| Reported, re-committed. Feb. 9th, 1872 | Reported, amended, printed. April 9th, 1872 |
| Debated. April 9th, 1872 | Passed, vote 110 to 13. May 27th, 1872 |
| Printed in Senate. May 29th, 1872 | Reported, amended, printed Dec. 16th, 1872 |
| Reported, amended, printed Jan. 7th, 1873 | Reported, amended, printed Jan. 7th, 1873 |
| Passed Senate. Jan. 17th, 1873 | Printed with amendments. Jan. 21st, 1873 |
| Conference Com. appointed Jan. 27th, 1873 | Conference Com. appointed Jan. 27th, 1873 |
| Conference report adopted Feb. 6th, 1873 | Conference report adopted Feb. 6th, 1873 |
| Became a law Feb. 12th, 1873 | |

See advertisement of Republican and Democratic Days at the Germantown Fair.
Miss Littlefield of Boston, Mass., is teaching in the family of Mr. James Claybrook of the country.
Miss Byar of Bracken county is teaching the school near Squire Thomas Downing's in the country.
The Republicans of Concord will indulge in a flag raising on Saturday and they will have a big time.
Andrew Wood has been appointed officer of election in Washington Precinct in place of John B. Holton.
Mrs. Nancy Ward of Washington has about recovered from her recent severe illness, and will soon go to live with her son, Mr. Everett Ward, in the country.
Send 21 cents in one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's Kidney and Bladder Medicine, illustrated.

A foul breath is one of the greatest afflictions that a man or woman can have—an affliction not only to themselves, but to those with whom they come in contact. A foul breath is a great discreditor of affection. It would probably be more so if people only realized what had breath means. Bad breath is one of the symptoms of constipation. Some of the other symptoms are sour stomach, loss of appetite, sick and bilious headache, dizziness, heartburn and distress after eating. These things soon intensify. They lead to dyspepsia and worse things. They all start with constipation, and constipation is inescapable because it can be cured—easily, quickly and permanently by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They give to nature just the little help that she needs. There is no case of biliousness, constipation, indigestion, "heartburn," or any of the rest of the nightmare breeding brood, that these little "Pleasant Pellets" will not cure.

Taylor Bros. at Washington are selling 20 pounds granulated sugar for \$1, and 6 pounds Arbuckle's coffee for \$1.25.
Judge Denby has withdrawn from the race for Congress in the Seventh District. This means a victory for Breckinridge in November.
Prayer-meeting this evening at 7 o'clock at the Central Presbyterian Church, after which the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor will hold a very pressing business meeting, to which every member is invited to be present.
The LABORER is authorized to say that a gentleman of this city will water up from \$100 to \$500 that New York City will give a majority for McKinley. If any supporter of Mr. Bryan wants a good thing, he can be accommodated by calling at this office.

NATIONAL DEMOCRACY.



As long as there are 7,000 Democrats who have not bowed the knee to the false gods of Populism, these 7,000 constitute the Democratic Party, though six million traitors say no—Louisville Post-Op.

[The former Democratic paper of this city having joined the Populist party, The LABORER, the only sound money paper now printed in Maryland, cheerfully renders this column for use of the old-time Jeffersonian Democrats.]

National Democratic Appointments.

Speakers have been assigned as follows by the State Campaign Committee of the National Democratic party:

- SENATOR WILLIAM LINDSEY.
Ashland—Wednesday, October 28th.
Mt. Sterling—Saturday, October 31st.
- W. C. P. BRECKINRIDGE.
Carlisle—Wednesday, October 28th.
- JOHN M. ATHERTON.
Carlisle—Wednesday, October 28th.
- ROYD WINCHESTER.
Winchester—October 19th.
- E. B. WILBOIT.
Owingsville—October 12th.
Benton—Wednesday, October 15th.
Vanderburg—October 15th.
McKeesport—Saturday, October 18th.
Flemingsburg—October 21st.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

APPOINTMENTS FOR REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.



[County Chairmen and others are respectfully requested to send lists of appointments for Public Speaking throughout this section, for publication in this column.—ED. LEONARD.]

The gentlemen named below will speak at the places and dates given:

- THOMAS A. DAVIS.
Fearn—Monday, October 28th, 1 p. m.
Bratton—Friday, October 28th, 1 p. m.
Vanderburg—Saturday, October 28th, 1 p. m.
Ainslie—Monday, October 28th, 2 p. m.
- HON JOHN W. YERKES.
Carlisle—Wednesday, October 28th.
Flemingsburg—Thursday, October 28th.
Mayville—Friday, October 28th.
- JUDON W. H. HOLT.
Germantown—Friday, October 28th.
Brown County (O.) Fairgrounds, Aberdeen—Thursday, October 28th.
- HON S. J. PUGH.
[In joint debate with Hon. W. Laffin Thomas, his Congressional opponent.]
Brookville—Monday, October 28th.
Augusta—Tuesday, October 29th.
Mayville—Wednesday, October 30th.
Mt. Oliver—Thursday, October 31st.
Caldwell—Monday, October 31st.
- GENERAL W. S. TAYLOR.
Pattersonville—Wednesday, October 28th.
Oil Springs—Wednesday, October 28th.
Salisburyville—Thursday, October 28th.
Birmingham—Thursday, October 28th.
West Liberty—Friday, October 29th.
Moreland—Saturday, October 30th.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

Those Who Have Missions in the Mayville Postoffice.

Below is a list of letters remaining unclaimed for at the Mayville Postoffice for the week ending October 6th, 1896:
Bratton, Jesse
Brandy, Miss Omelia
Carter, Anna
Coleman, Vena A.
Heltman, Hon. Geo.
Lewis, Miss L. E.
Lewis, D. W.
McKee, Mrs. Nancy
Meates, J. F.
Prestner, Edgar
E.P. One cent due on each of above.
Persons calling for these letters will please say that they are advertised.

Tnos. J. CHENOWETH, Postmaster.

The social at Mitchell's Chapel last night was a success, and the Endeavorers wish to thank all who kindly took part, especially the orchestra and those who contributed, and hope in the near future to entertain you again.

TO CURE A COLIC IN ONE DAY.

Take reliable Brucos Quinine Tablets. All drugs refund the money if it fails to cure. So. H. Q. Gorman, a farmer living on Baltimore, was bitten by a rattlesnake one day last week and died in great agony. He captured the snake last spring and after pulling the fangs it was made a pet and Mr. Gorman usually played with it. In taking it out of the box it struck him on the hand and death resulted in three days.

THE FARMER'S REAL GRIEVANCE.

Not a Lack of Money But of Banks. Business is Cheaply Distressed.

Why has Canada no currency question, no cry for cheap money, and no campaign against gold? These are questions which Mr. Thomas G. Shearman answers very effectively in the London Times of September 11.

Briefly summarized, Mr. Shearman's explanation of the situation among farmers, which has led to the ridiculous demand for free silver, is that most farmers in the west and south are deprived of the benefits of banking facilities. They seldom see or use a check and are unacquainted with the benefits of banks and bank credits. For this reason there is a great scarcity of currency in most rural districts. The "country store" supplies in part and in a crude and costly way the credits which tide many farmers over from one season to another. Because of the great risk involved, the storekeeper, by charging high prices for his goods and by paying low prices for farm products, really gets from 25 to 40 per cent. interest on the credits given to the farmers. Of course, such interest eats into the profits of a large class of farmers.

The country storekeeper really does a banking business in a clumsy and costly way. Local banks, such as exist in Canada, would furnish the farmers with credits at about one-fourth the cost of store credits. With such banks the farmers would not need their crops for checks, deposit them in banks and take up their discounted notes in this way. The farmer knows nothing of this method of conducting transactions, and thinks that his needs can be supplied only by making more money—cheaper money, if necessary.

The farmers, therefore, make no efforts to obtain better banking facilities. Instead, they work and vote against banks and bankers at every opportunity. They tax money and other loanable capital at two or 2 1/2 per cent. while demanding that interest be reduced to two per cent. They think that the very money they are so eager to get. In some sections of the south it is 50 or 75 miles to the nearest bank. The prohibitive branch banks which exist in Canada and Scotland, to the great advantage of remote country districts.

The farmers themselves are the greatest enemies to what is most needed in their communities—first-class banks of deposit and discount. Mr. Shearman makes this point clear. He says that Canadian farmers have suffered from the fall of prices and from every other alleged result of the single gold standard to the same extent as the farmers of the west. Yet there is no bimetallic league in Canada, and the cry for cheaper money is not heard. Canada has not only enough money to supply all of her own wants, she also sends such great amounts in the United States that jealous American bankers sometimes try to shut Canadian money out.

Mr. Shearman sees what too few seem to see—that the farmers have a real monetary or currency grievance. He has indicated what is probably the only way of giving relief. He offers something positive. That the farmers are not willing to take the only remedy for their ills and prefer the quack free silver and cheap money remedies only prolongs their sufferings and makes a real solution of the money question more difficult and uncertain.

Just what the great Mr. Bryan, the Silver Samson of the Platte, as he performs his word by his renowned feat of raising the bullion value of silver from 67 cents to \$1.29 per ounce with his big "free silver" hammer. My, ain't he strong!



An Object Lesson in Silver.

There is an American silver dollar. There are two Mexican dollars. There is more silver in each of them than in the American dollar. I bought both of them for that. What is the reason? The sole reason is that the American dollar is a limited coinage, backed by gold. There is another coin. That is a French five-franc piece. I paid 55 cents for that. It carries a little less silver than the American silver dollar. France and the United States are both gold standard countries. They keep in circulation a thousand millions of silver, and Mexico and China and Japan have not got one dollar of gold in circulation. The gold standard country can keep its principles and let the silver standard country can keep no gold. That is the example of every nation to-day. Gold all leaves the free coinage country. Gold and silver both circulate in the gold standard countries.—From a Speech by Senator Lodge.

The Declaration of Independence.

Was written by the man who said: "Just in principles will lead us to disregard legal proportions altogether, to inquire into the market price of gold in the several countries with which we shall principally be connected in commerce and to take an average from them." But W. V. Bryan says it is disgraceful to talk about adjusting one currency to the currencies of the world.

